

Date: Wed, 16 Mar 94 19:36:23 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #297
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Wed, 16 Mar 94 Volume 94 : Issue 297

Today's Topics:

 2 meter use in London, England? (2 msgs)
 Chest Harness
 Daily Summary of Solar Geophysical Activity for 15 March
 Diesel or Taurus fr HF/VHF mobile??
 Info Req. Vintage Gear
 WARNING: Potential Satellite Anomaly Warning Update - 16 March

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 16 Mar 1994 16:55:46 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!cleveland.Freenet.Edu!
cw400@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: 2 meter use in London, England?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Most repeaters in Europe, including the UK, require a 1750 Hz
tone burst at the beginning of your transmission to access the
repeater. European ham gear usually include the tone burst as
a standard feature, but your american gear will not have this
feature.

Prehaps you could install the burst encoder in a speaker/mic,
eliminating the need to perform surgery on your HT. Communication
Specialists of California sells a sutiable tone burst board,
you can get their 800 number out of any of the ham mags.

Another method is to access the repeater during the hang time, after someone else has transmitted. Of course this requires that the repeater is in use, not very useful if a repeater is used little or has a very short hang time.

Date: Wed, 16 Mar 1994 17:43:19 +0000
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!doc.ic.ac.uk!lyra.csx.cam.ac.uk!pavo.csi.cam.ac.uk!pipex!demon!g8sjp.demon.co.uk!ip@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: 2 meter use in London, England?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <CMrFLs.G8u@oasis.icl.co.uk>
prs@oasis.icl.co.uk "Peter Swynford" writes:

> well if you guys stopped funding the IRA, the airport would be a bit
> safer....
>

[assorted drive1 deleted]

> 73 G0PUB
> Peter.

I tried *very* hard to find a 'smiley' in this message. In my opinion, I'm ashamed for British radio amateurs that such a person should appear to be representative of the breed. Makes my flesh crawl, just thinking about it.

--
Iain Philipps

Date: Wed, 16 Mar 1994 16:38:07 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!sdd.hp.com!hp-cv!hp-pcd!hpcvsnz!mcross@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Chest Harness
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I bought a chest harness from:

GREEN WOODS
960 Sunmist Ct SE
Salem, OR 97306 (503)378-0148
X-Newsreader: TIN [version 1.1 PL9.4]

Prices as of a couple of years ago were:
Std model with Cordura backing \$19.

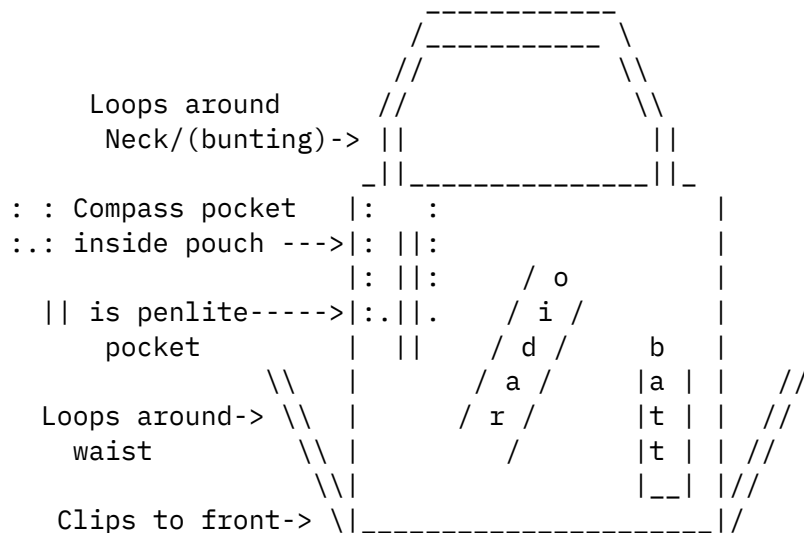
- * Std model with Mesh backing \$20.
- Two radio model with Cordura backing \$25.
- Two radio model with Mesh backing \$26.
- OPTIONS-----
- * Spare battery holder \$ 1.
- * Penlight holder (for mini mag lite, AA batt) \$ 1.
- * Bunting neck protector \$.50
- customer supplied emblems N/C
- other custom work CALL

PLEASE CALL HER to confirm latest prices and options.

I marked the price list with an * for what I have. The mesh allows the air to circulate so you don't get too warm wearing the harness. The front is a piece of mesh folded in half forming a large pouch which is good for a map. Anne also added an additional pocket inside for my compass. The radio/battery/penlite pockets are sewn on the front. Very handy system.

I choose black mesh and bright orange for pocket for radio and penlite. Velcro straps hold radio into the pocket and also the spare battery. You must tell her what radio you want the pocket for (and also battery) so she can cut the material to the correct size.

The harness looks like this:



73

Minor

--

Insert Standard Disclaimer notice here:

NO connection to company other than a very satisfied customer.

Minor Cross KD7YJ
Hewlett-Packard Integrated Circuits Business Div. - Corvallis
1050 NE Circle Blvd.
Corvallis, OR 97330-4299
AT&T: (503) 750-2044
HP telnet 750-2044 FAX (503) 750-3221
!hplabs!cv.hp.com!mcross

Date: Tue, 15 Mar 1994 22:22:23 MST
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!
news.intercon.com!panix!zip.eecs.umich.edu!newsxfer.itd.umich.edu!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!
alberta!ve6mgs!usenet@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Daily Summary of Solar Geophysical Activity for 15 March
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

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DAILY SUMMARY OF SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY

15 MARCH, 1994

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(Based In-Part On SESC Observational Data)

SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY INDICES FOR 15 MARCH, 1994

SESC NOTICE: Planning for future solar optical and solar radio observations is in progress. Consideration is being given to having no regular solar activity patrol in the optical and radio wavelengths. There is also a possibility of no daily synoptic images. Can you describe to us any critical impacts such actions would have on your operations or research? Please reply to SESC no later than 23 March 1994. Contact by phone or FAX:
Phone: (303) 497-5127 or FAX: (303) 497-7392

NOTE: Minor stratospheric warming over eastern Siberia, Alaska, and the Canadian Arctic continues. Temperature gradient remains reversed between 60N and the pole at 10 HPA and above.

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 074, 03/15/94
10.7 FLUX=087.4 90-AVG=106 SSN=041 BKI=5554 4543 BAI=036
BGND-XRAY=A5.6 FLU1=1.4E+07 FLU10=2.3E+04 PKI=5655 5544 PAI=042

BOU-DEV=084,110,075,053,050,096,058,021 DEV-AVG=068 NT SWF=00:000
 XRAY-MAX= B4.0 @ 1133UT XRAY-MIN= A4.2 @ 1833UT XRAY-AVG= A8.3
 NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 0120UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 1835UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.0%
 PCA-MAX= +0.2DB @ 0135UT PCA-MIN= -0.3DB @ 0935UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
 BOUTF-MAX=55361NT @ 0128UT BOUTF-MIN=55284NT @ 1727UT BOUTF-AVG=55323NT
 GOES7-MAX=P:+000NT@ 0000UT GOES7-MIN=N:+000NT@ 0000UT G7-AVG=+065,+000,+000
 GOES6-MAX=P:+127NT@ 1539UT GOES6-MIN=N:-133NT@ 0339UT G6-AVG=+087,+025,-053
 FLUXFCST=STD:090,095,095;SESC:090,095,095 BAI/PAI-FCST=018,015,010/025,015,010
 KFCST=2214 5222 3224 3111 27DAY-AP=015,008 27DAY-KP=3433 3332 2233 2222
 WARNINGS=*GSTRM
 ALERTS=**MINSTRM
 !!END-DATA!!

NOTE: The Effective Sunspot Number for 14 MAR 94 was 30.8.
 The Full Kp Indices for 14 MAR 94 are: 4- 5- 5- 4o 4+ 4o 4- 4o
 The 3-Hr Ap Indices for 14 MAR 94 are: 24 37 39 26 34 28 21 30
 Greater than 2 MeV Electron Fluence for 15 MAR is: 1.3E+09

SYNOPSIS OF ACTIVITY

Solar activity was very low. Regions 7691 (N07W05) and 7692 (N15E72) were numbered.

Solar activity forecast: solar activity is expected to be very low to low. Region 7688 (N18E08) has the best chance of producing an occasional C-class flare.

The geomagnetic field has been at active to minor storm levels for the past 24 hours. High latitude stations reported unsettled to severe storm levels throughout the period. Energetic electron fluxes (GT 2 MeV) ranged from moderate to very high levels during the period.

Geophysical activity forecast: the geomagnetic field is expected to be unsettled to active for the next 24 hours then mostly unsettled for the remainder of the period.

Event probabilities 16 mar-18 mar

Class M	01/01/01
Class X	01/01/01
Proton	01/01/01
PCAF	Green

Geomagnetic activity probabilities 16 mar-18 mar

A. Middle Latitudes
 Active 30/25/15
 Minor Storm 20/15/10
 Major-Severe Storm 05/05/01

B. High Latitudes
 Active 35/30/35
 Minor Storm 20/20/15
 Major-Severe Storm 10/10/05

HF propagation conditions remained degraded over the last 24 hours. Renewed geomagnetic storming has kept conditions below-normal over the high and polar latitudes to many middle latitude paths (particularly night-sector paths). Similar degraded conditions will likely persist through most of 16 March before improving on 17 and 18 March.

COPIES OF JOINT USAF/NOAA SESC SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL REPORTS

=====

REGIONS WITH SUNSPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AT 15/2400Z MARCH

NMBR	LOCATION	LO	AREA	Z	LL	NN	MAG	TYPE
7688	N19E08	224	0100	CA0	07	009	BETA	
7691	N07W05	237	0000	AXX	01	001	ALPHA	
7692	N17E72	160	0040	HSX	01	001	ALPHA	

REGIONS DUE TO RETURN 16 MARCH TO 18 MARCH

NMBR LAT LO
 NONE

LISTING OF SOLAR ENERGETIC EVENTS FOR 15 MARCH, 1994

BEGIN	MAX	END	RGN	LOC	XRAY	OP	245MHZ	10CM	SWEEP
NONE									

POSSIBLE CORONAL MASS EJECTION EVENTS FOR 15 MARCH, 1994

BEGIN	MAX	END	LOCATION	TYPE	SIZE	DUR	II	IV
15/ 1132		1151	S15W90	EPL	B4.0	11		
15/B1742		B1847	S06W23	DSF				

INFERRED CORONAL HOLES. LOCATIONS VALID AT 15/2400Z

ISOLATED HOLES AND POLAR EXTENSIONS

	EAST	SOUTH	WEST	NORTH	CAR	TYPE	POL	AREA	OBSN
70	N35E87	S19E46	S06E26	N38E87	192	ISO	POS	018	10830A

SUMMARY OF FLARE EVENTS FOR THE PREVIOUS UTC DAY

Date	Begin	Max	End	Xray	Op	Region	Locn	2695 MHz	8800 MHz	15.4 GHz
14 Mar:	0200	0207	0220	B1.4						

REGION FLARE STATISTICS FOR THE PREVIOUS UTC DAY

	C	M	X	S	1	2	3	4	Total	(%)
Uncorrelated:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	001	(100.0)

Total Events: 001 optical and x-ray.

EVENTS WITH SWEEPS AND/OR OPTICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE LAST UTC DAY

Date	Begin	Max	End	Xray	Op	Region	Locn	Sweeps/Optical Observations
NO EVENTS OBSERVED.								

NOTES:

All times are in Universal Time (UT). Characters preceding begin, max, and end times are defined as: B = Before, U = Uncertain, A = After. All times associated with x-ray flares (ex. flares which produce associated x-ray bursts) refer to the begin, max, and end times of the x-rays. Flares which are not associated with x-ray signatures use the optical observations to determine the begin, max, and end times.

Acronyms used to identify sweeps and optical phenomena include:

II	= Type II Sweep Frequency Event
III	= Type III Sweep
IV	= Type IV Sweep
V	= Type V Sweep
Continuum	= Continuum Radio Event
Loop	= Loop Prominence System,
Spray	= Limb Spray,
Surge	= Bright Limb Surge,
EPL	= Eruptive Prominence on the Limb.

** End of Daily Report **

Date: Wed, 16 Mar 1994 17:00:33 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!
europa.eng.gtefsd.com!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Diesel or Taurus fr HF/VHF mobile??
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <CMrDCs.3Bn@hpmoca.sqf.hp.com> dstock@hpmoca.sqf.hp.com (David Stockton) writes:

> Another guess.... spoke to dad last night, he said he'd seen
> sparks from toothed-belt cam drives sometimes.
>
> Could you possibly have an inintentional Van de Graaf zapping away ?
> or was it chain/gear drive ?

Chain and gear.

> A long shot, but then so is magnetohydrodynamics in the combustion
> chamber... although I'd still machine up a set of dummy heater plugs..

I might be tempted if I hadn't unloaded the turkey. Note though that the glow plugs were grounded directly to the block when we disconnected the power wiring. If we were getting hash out of those short loops, the currents must have been huge.

Gary

--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

Date: Wed, 16 Mar 1994 12:55:42 -0500
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!news.cac.psu.edu!psuvm!rohvm1!
rohvm1.mah48d@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Info Req. Vintage Gear
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1994Mar15.053911.21931@dal1>, giddy@ac.dal.ca wrote:

>

> I'm new here. Are there people around this group who might be knowledgeable
> about older communications receivers?
>
> I am interested in starting to collect some of the gear I and many of my
> contemporaries started out with. (Hammarlund, Hallicrafters, National etc.)
>
> I am concerned about availability of service info and not paying too much
> (I would not pay HRO-60 prices for a Knight Ocean-Hopper :-))

Check out the hamfests. I'm always seeing older gear that makes me wish I
were a collector--but collectors need space to put the stuff. Prices are
very reasonable during the transition period between when gear is just
old and obsolete, and when it becomes classic. :-) At a lot of hamfests
sellers don't know that their gear has suddenly gone classic, so they price
it in the "boatanchor" range. Besides, hamfests are fun!

--

John Taylor (W3ZID) | "The opinions expressed are those of the
rohvm1.mah48d@rohmmaas.com | writer and not of Rohm and Haas Company."

Date: Tue, 15 Mar 1994 22:40:33 MST
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!newsxfer.itd.umich.edu!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!alberta!ve6mgs!
usenet@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: WARNING: Potential Satellite Anomaly Warning Update - 16 March
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\

POTENTIAL SATELLITE ANOMALY WARNING

UPDATED: 05:00 UT, 16 MARCH

/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\

ATTENTION:

Energetic electrons at greater than 2 MeV continue to exist at levels
capable of producing charging effects on geosynchronous satellites. Total
electron fluence for this event thus far is 1.28E+10 el/cm²-ster-day. Peak
electron fluence occurred on 12 March at 2.4E+09 el/cm²-ster-day. Since
then, fluence levels have been hovering around 2.0E+09. Moderate to
occasionally very high populations of energetic electrons at greater than 2
MeV can be expected over the next 24 hours.

Electrons are expected to begin falling back toward background levels over the next 3 to 5 days.

** End of Warning **

Date: Wed, 16 Mar 1994 16:24:32 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!galaxy.ucr.edu!library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!emory!
wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <CMpoo5.3MK@cbnewsm.cb.att.com>,
<POPOVICH.94Mar15103708@prince.cs.columbia.edu>, <189@ted.win.net>
Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)
Subject : Re: noise blankers

In article <189@ted.win.net> mjsilva@ted.win.net (Michael Silva) writes:
>
>In article <POPOVICH.94Mar15103708@prince.cs.columbia.edu>, Steve Popovich
(popovich@prince.cs.columbia.edu) writes:
>>
>>Well, the noise blanker on the old Kenwood TS-830S is definitely a
>>"decorative knob". No matter how much I twiddle the one our club has,
>>it doesn't do a thing about the static crashes on 40 and 80 meters at
>>night. Isn't that the kind of noise they're supposed to be FOR?
>> -Steve
>>
>
>I don't know how good or bad the 830's noise blanker is, but a general
>answer to your question "isn't that the kind of noise..." is that
>blankers work best on the noise that's the most dissimilar to a
>signal. High amplitude, short duration noise, aka impulse noise, is
>the easiest for circuitry to distinguish and eliminate. On the other
>hand, any noise that's in the audio band and is roughly the same
>amplitude as the desired signal is impossible for normal circuitry to
>remove. I know DSP can help here, but I don't know enough about it to
>say how effective it is.

Mike's right. A noise blanker works by detecting impulse edges, good ones operate outside the normal IF channel because the filters tend to round off the edges and lengthen the pulses. Static crashes on HF are ionosphere propagated lightning stroke RF. If you remember pulse theory, the rapid risetime of a pulse is made up of odd order harmonics of the fundamental frequency, in lightning that's somewhere between DC and light. :-) So the sharpest part of the edge is VHF or above. The ionosphere doesn't propagate VHF the same as it does HF,

so what you hear at your receiver is a "rounded" and stretched version of the original pulse. The blanker can't do anything with that. If it tried, it would also cut speech components, or the rising edges of CW elements.

If you've ever been near a lightning strike, you've heard the characteristic click-BOOM of the strike. The "click" part is the sharpest part of the edge. A noise blanker could remove *that*, but what are you doing operating that close to a thunderstorm? :-) Local impulse noise, like ignition noise and dimmer noise, will have a sharp risetime that the blanker can get a hold of, and will be suppressed. That's what a blanker does for you.

Another method, called a *noise limiter* can be of help with static crashes and other strong noises. What it does is *clip* the waveform above a certain threshold. It doesn't remove the noise, but it limits its magnitude to a more tolerable level. Unfortunately, it will also clip the peaks of a desired signal unless receiver RF gain is set just right, and that will cause signal distortion. Noise limiters are no longer common on today's radios with few knobs and AGC.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: Wed, 16 Mar 1994 15:56:33 GMT

From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!
gary@network.ucsd.edu

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <CMo7GF.4sy@srngenprp.sr.hp.com>,
<1994Mar15.145856.8336@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, <2m4rsv\$mba@bigfoot.wustl.edu>
Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)
Subject : Re: Grounding and lightning protection

In article <2m4rsv\$mba@bigfoot.wustl.edu> jlw3@cec3.wustl.edu (Jesse L Wei) writes:

>Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:

>

>: Mobile Radio Technology had a series in the April and October 1988,
>: and January 1989 issues about lightning prevention systems. They
>: tried to give both sides equal time, but it's clear that the dissipation
>: arrays are at best only minimally preventative, if at all.

>

>Now I have no technical expertise here, but I'd like to ask a couple
>of questions: 1) Does the Corona effect prevent strikes, 2) do spline
>balls work, 3) what about "feeler" charges? The reason I ask is that
>Richardson Wireless Klub (K5RWK) had a meeting last night in which
>a Richardson ham (I think) who works for TU Electric came and gave a
>~1.5 hour lecture on lightning, prevention, and RF grounding. He
>brought up some of the above-mentioned issues, and also said at the
>end that he submitted an article to "one of the ham magazines."
>Your thoughts???

First I want to note that I'm coming from the perspective of someone involved in protecting broadcast transmission systems, and as someone with lightning simulator experience. Also the local area has a thunderstorm frequency second only to Florida in the US. So I've seen a lot of strikes, and have a feel for what works and what doesn't. What I can't supply is much in the way of formal theory on the subject, only my reading of the trade press and a fair bit of other literature on the subject.

With that disclaimer out of the way, I'll give you my thoughts on your questions.

- 1) Corona, or point dischargers, are limited to about 20-60 microamps before streamer production begins. Streamers are the main mechanism by which near Earth lightning strikes are guided. So if corona breaks over into streamer production, you're going to attract lightning.

That's the principle on which lightning rods are founded. They generate streamers so that they are the preferred target of lightning bolts. Since they are installed with low impedance paths to ground, they are able to *divert* strike currents from harming other nearby structures. This is called the "cone of protection". It's diameter is equal to about 1/3 the HAAT of the lightning rod in most installations. (High towers have other problems, and a "rolling sphere" method of estimating the protective zone must be used.)

- 2) The idea behind "spline balls", and other dissipation systems, is to multiply the number of point dischargers so that currents can be shared so as to keep any one point's current below the streamer threshold. It's a good idea in theory, but in practice if the points are close together, their corona merges and forms streamers.

Remember that a typical strike is powered by about 20 coulombs of charge, and that individual points can't exceed about 60 ua without breaking into streamer production. So even if you have widely separated points to prevent merger, you still need an incredibly large number of them, especially if the cloud is capable of multiple strikes, which is the usual case. Also remember that cloud charge zones are in constant motion, and constantly inducing "mirror"

charges in the ground below, so you don't have much *time* to discharge the currents safely.

The idea of a "protective space charge" is pure hokum IMHO. The winds in a storm are going to blow away any ions formed by corona as quickly as they can be produced.

3) I'm not familiar with the term "feeler charge" so I'll have to defer a response on that subject.

I'll add one more thought. There's a theory that if you can cause a *lot* of *little* lightning bolts, you can avoid the big dangerous ones. These "mini" bolts are supposedly so small that you can't see their strikes with the naked eye, but can measure them on a surge counter. This idea *may* work if the storm clouds aren't very energetic, and take *minutes* to build up to a strike, but I don't think it works in practice with the big thunderboomers we typically see.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: Wed, 16 Mar 1994 17:39:59 +0000
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!doc.ic.ac.uk!lyra.csx.cam.ac.uk!
pavo.csi.cam.ac.uk!pipex!demon!g8sjp.demon.co.uk!ip@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <2lqka5\$8k3@news.iastate.edu>, <2m09j7\$4i@apple.com>,
<2m78pf\$5kh@news.iastate.edu>8
Reply-To : ip@g8sjp.demon.co.uk
Subject : Re: 1x1 Callsigns?

In article <2m78pf\$5kh@news.iastate.edu>
wjturner@iastate.edu "William J Turner" writes:

> In article <2m09j7\$4i@apple.com> kchen@apple.com (Kok Chen) writes:

[snip]

> >Geez, perhaps I can move to the UAE and use A6TY :-).

>

> That call wouldn't be leagal there, as A6 is the *prefix*, and the prefix does

> *not* include the mandatory number. Thus for my call, NØRDV, the prefix is N,
> not NØ. Therefore, calls in UAE could be A6#XX, but not A6XX.
>
> Understand?

Ummm I think there is a lack of understanding about just who it is that
is failing to understand :-)

Calls in UAE *COULD* be anything that the competent authority decides to issue
that *begin with* A6. Who said that there HAS to be a number following the
prefix? 'Mandatory number' is something that you appear to have invented.

Yes, your callsign prefix is 'N', and the reason it's followed by a 'Ø' is
simple because the FCC decided it should be that way. According to callsign
allocations for the USA, if the FCC had decided to issue you with the call
'NOTWITHSTANDING', then that would have been perfectly legal and acceptable,
although perhaps not to you :-)

Understand?

--

Iain Philipps

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #297

